

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

No. 17.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1839.

METHOD OF CAUSING CABBAGES TO HEAD DURING THE WINTER.

In the fall of the year when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well & have a large stock of leaves but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

William Vance, Esq. of Readfield, has practised for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more, deep, & of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them to keep them together; and then puts them into this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves, and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and the snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or a couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench and you will find that your cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard. Mr Vance, has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan, we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop which is not considered worth much.

SAVING GREEN PEAS.

Mr Vance informs us that he preserves green peas for winter use, simply by shelling them and putting them into bottles, and corking them very tightly. They should be used as soon as the bottle is open. In this way you may have green peas all winter, if you like.

WAYNE SCYTHE FACTORY & FOUNDRY.

We have often urged in our paper the necessity and importance of the citizens of Maine improving the many waterfalls which abound in every part of the State; and of turning their attention to the manufacture of such articles as are in almost constant demand among us. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we see any movement of the kind going on any where within our borders. The town of Wayne is the next town to Winthrop, on the west, and although provided

with some of the best water privileges in the State, and a large portion of good soil, it has not hitherto improved either, to any remarkable degree. Within a few years, however, some enterprising citizens of that place have roused up their energies, and the change that is coming over the town, will surprise every one who formerly knew it while dozing, and sleeping over its natural privileges.

The village is increasing and improving, in business and appearance; and the farmers are keeping pace with the village, in the culture of their land, improvement of their stock and neatness of their buildings. Among the valuable operations which have lately been begun in the town, is the establishment of a large Scythe factory and a foundry for working pig iron into the various articles to which cast iron is put. At a place in the north part of the town known by the name of Fiske's mills, a company have erected, within a year past, a large brick building, 75 by 30, and two stories high, and filled it with machinery which is now in successful operation, manufacturing some of the handsomest scythes that we have ever seen. If their cutting will equal the beauty of their appearance, there can be no doubt of their having a most extensive circulation and sale. The works are carried on by G. N. Gale and company, and when in full operation can turn out six dozen per day. Mr Gale is the inventor of an improvement in scythes, which improvement consists in having a "webb" or bead raised near the back part of the blade, which is thought to strengthen it very much.

A few rods below, a young man by the name of Pike has just put in operation a foundry, and is doing good business.

Success to all these enterprises, say we. We love to see the people of Maine, and especially the young men, laying hold of the natural advantages which surround them, and turning them to good account. We like to see them turning the hitherto neglected water-falls into valuable productive property. We love to see them breaking in upon the solitudes, and waking up the "sleepy hollows" by the buzz of the water-wheel, the clack of the mill, and the sound of the hammer. Productive Industry is the talisman—the mighty magician to change both the face and the character of our State, & render us a dispenser of good things to others, instead of being a humble suppliant for favors abroad. It is time the tables were turned. We have used the manufactures of Massachusetts long enough, and drawn sustenance from the fields of the west long enough. It is time that we reciprocated the favor, and we repeat that we are always gratified to see every movement which tends to make us less dependant upon our neighbors, and more capable of helping, than being helped by the world.

THE MEMORIAL.

We have received a new weekly paper lately started by A. Bascom, at Seneca Falls, New-York. This paper is rather novel in its character. It is 'devoted to the reduction of costs attending legal proceedings in the collection of debts.' Mr Bascom, we understand, is a lawyer, and judging from his writing is a man of talents, and well knows his business. As might be expected, he has roused a hornet's nest about his ears. The lawyers are now the only class whose services are established by laws and bar rules of their own making. We respect a lawyer, who is one in the true and proper sense of term. We look upon him as a shield against the oppressor and the defender of injured innocence, but your meddlesome, mischief making *pettifogger*, we most cordially despise.

According to the 'Memorial' the fees for collection of debts in that State are most enormous. The editor states that it costs *thirty* dollars more to collect a debt of \$51 than it does a debt of \$49. The fees are high enough in this State, in all conscience, but they don't come up to them in that. But what is the necessity of their being even so high as they are in ours. The object of a writ, as we understand it, is to give the creditor a formal and legal claim upon the property of the debtor.—Now why could not this be done as well for *fifty* cents as for 10 or 15 dollars, for the lawyers are pretty sure to swell the bill to that amount, at least, in this State, before they are done with it; and to thirty or forty or an hundred in New-York. The following simple plan is proposed, which would no doubt answer a much better purpose everywhere than the one in operation now.

"All that is necessary, for the security of the parties, and the perfection of a judgment, is that the defendant should be notified of the plaintiff's intention to procure a judgment, and that the calculation of the amount due should be correctly made, and the judgment docketed in proper form. Now we aver that there is no more necessity of the services of a lawyer in such a case, with his long bill of costs, than of a headsman with his axe, or a grave digger with his mattock.

We would have the law so altered that the plaintiff himself could notify the defendant of his intention to obtain a judgment upon his note with about as little writing as would be necessary to enclose his note to a lawyer, and give the necessary instructions.

We cannot better illustrate the simple mode which we wish to see substituted for the present useless and expensive one, than by presenting all the proceedings that seem necessary to accomplish what is now effected at such enormous costs. We would not give a lawyer one cent of fees in any such cause, unless the defendant should, by a plea or otherwise, render legal skill necessary for the procurement of justice, &

fifty cents is all that should be allowed the clerk for calculating the interest and docketing the judgment.

"To Mr John Doe.

Sir I am the owner of a note made by you, of which I annex a copy. In six weeks from the day this notice is served upon you, I shall have the amount due thereon calculated by the Clerk of the County of —, and procure a judgment to be entered for the amount found due, unless in the meantime you pay the same or plead some matter of defence to said note.

RICHARD ROE, Plaintiff.

(Copy of Note.)

\$300 January 1, 1838.
Six months after date I promise to pay John Jackson, or bearer, Three Hundred Dollars, for value received, with interest. JOHN DOE."

Let a copy of such a notice be served upon the defendant by the Sheriff or some proper officer, and it is all that is necessary to be done, in order to put the maker upon his guard against the entering of a wrong judgment against him. If he has a defence, let him make out his plea and deposit with the clerk, within the six weeks, who shall at once, if the plea makes an issue, put the cause upon the callender for trial at the next term. Let him pay the costs of the jury, the necessary witnesses and a small fee to counsel, in case he does not sustain his defence, to prevent the putting in of sham pleas for delay. It may be necessary to create other guards against delay, which can easily be done. But in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, there would be no defence. And upon the expiration of six weeks from the service of the notice, the clerk would proceed to docket a judgment in this form:—

Richard Roe	}	It appearing by the return of the Sheriff, that the copy of a notice, together with a copy of a note produced, and on file, was served upon the defendant six weeks ago this day, and no plea having been filed, the Clerk proceeds to calculate the amount due thereon and enter judgment for the same.
vs. John Doe		
Docketed this		
— day		
of — 1839.		
J. M. Clerk.		
		Amount due on note, \$307 00
		Sheriff's fees for serving notice, 1 50
		Clerk's fees for docketing judgment, 50
		Amount of judgment, \$309 00

By the above method, instead of FIFTY DOLLARS, besides Sheriff's fees, the expenses of perfecting a judgment would be FIFTY CENTS besides Sheriff's fees. Something like such a proceeding exists in Pennsylvania, for obtaining judgment upon notes, and the expenses we believe are seventy-five cents, but the service of a notice is dispensed with. Nineteen twentieths of all the judgments docketed in the Supreme Court are upon the promissory notes. Plaintiffs would consider it no hardship to draw the simple notice necessary, themselves without fee, or procure some person to do it for them.

Such a reform would be a vast benefit, not only to defendants, but to plaintiffs, and all classes of community, except those who are fattening upon the spoils they wring from the unfortunate."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. By the politeness of Mr Colman, we have been favored with a copy of this work. We believe that the Essex Society is the only one in the Union which publishes annually a copy of its transactions. It is full of interesting matter, some of which we shall have occasion to lay before our readers from time to time.

Industry. Whatever busies the mind without corrupting it, has, at least, this use, that it rescues the day from idleness; and he that is never idle, will not often be vicious.

DEPARTMENT, Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

We have never seen a time when we could with greater pleasure and with more confidence congratulate the farmers of our State for the present condition of every thing connected with their business, and the liberal prices which they obtain for every thing they have to sell—the prospect of a favorable season, and abundant crops, is certainly beyond a probability. In fact our farmers are not alone the subjects of the favorable indications of the times. From every part of our country & in every branch of industry the news is most cheering and happy. Not only are the prospects of the season most promising; but lumber is in demand and commands a fair price. Mechanics of all descriptions find ready employment and a fair price & merchants and traders are doing a sound and healthy business.

In 1835 and '36, the mania of speculation, and the idea of the accumulation of great and sudden fortunes, like the tempestuous whirlwind carried every thing in the productive and business community, far above its natural sphere, and the laws of order which ever will operate, when that mania subsided, sunk them as far below the proper and wonted level, as they had been previously elevated above it, which prostrated those who had scrambled to get within the all powerful influence of the excitement, and shook to the very centre the whole business of the country. All grades, classes and occupations, felt more or less the tremendous shock; like the different members of the human body, when one part is powerfully affected, every other participates by sympathy in the disease. These times, however, are rapidly passing away; and, in fact, the time has now arrived when we have pretty thoroughly recovered from the effects of the disastrous mania, and we can now look back calmly, and rationally draw profitable inferences from the effect it produced. The merchants and traders, have learned that there is a certain intrinsic value in property which is measured, or graded by the legal standard of the world in dollars and cents, and no excitement, no sudden and preposterous hurricane, can increase that value; that a steady regular and orderly course of trade, is far better and more productive of profit in the end, than the momentary excitement of boisterous speculations.

Our farmers and mechanics have found that a steady and strait forward course in their several occupations, is the only course that will insure perfect health to the body, quietude to the mind, or profit to the purse. So far as they were induced to leave their proper business and embark in the hazardous cause of speculations, they have almost invariably lost their property, and had to return to their old business for a living,—they have learned that fortunes are not to be made in a minute: that the vasty millions that were so loudly trumpeted from end to end of our country, were mere shadows, mere bubbles that have burst and vanished, and that mankind were created with powers and capacities, to perform various uses in the world, each of which is absolutely necessary to the welfare of all others. The head cannot live without the other parts of the body, the heart cannot do without the lungs nor the lungs without the heart; and to make a perfect man, there must be a great variety of parts, and to insure a perfect and orderly state of operation, every part must be willing to operate in its proper sphere and do its duty. The same is the case with society at large—men are endowed with different capacities, and different duties are assigned them; and so long as each is willing to pursue the calling for which he is best qualified, and endowed with a capacity to perform, a healthy and orderly state of society will exist, and the whole business of the country will go on prosperously—each will prosper individually, and the property of each will be advantageous to the whole. Having learned these facts, and under the auspices of a kind Providence which has bestowed on us one of the most prosperous seasons we could wish or ask for; and with the highest prospect of the enjoyment of a similar favor,

we should most certainly be ungrateful indeed, if we did not endeavor to return, as far as mortal man can, our gratitude by renewed endeavors to perform our duty, in faithfully discharging the several operations assigned to the stations in which we are placed in the community.

THE WEATHER.

The past winter has been peculiarly mild and pleasant. We have experienced much less severe weather and enjoyed much less sleighing than usual; but we think it has been no less favorable to vegetation in the season which is to come, than in former years. March actually forgot himself, and appeared dressed in the garb of April; and April was not by any means an unpleasant month.

The first part of May has been rather dry and cool. We have had some of those northern chilly winds which are rather unpleasant at this season, but on Tuesday last, we were visited with a smart rain, which was very seasonable and acceptable. It rained hard during the whole day, and was very warm withal, which made it still more beneficial to vegetation. On Wednesday morning it cleared away & the sun came out very warm and pleasant. In fact, the day appeared more like the middle of June than May, and the rapidity with which the fields turned green, and strawberries put out their blossoms, can hardly be credited by those who did not see them.

We are told that many of the farmers in the upper part of Cumberland and in Oxford County, have done their sowing and planting; and what is the best of all, they have put in much larger crops than they ever did before. Many of those who have heretofore cultivated 8, 10 or 12 acres, have this year put in 15, 20 and 30 acres each: this certainly tells well for the prosperity of our State, and the enterprising spirit of our yeomanry.

TOMATOES.

If you wish for good pickles raise tomatoes. Those who are fond of articles of diet of this kind, have told us that they are superior to any other article for pickling, when properly prepared. They should be sown in strong, rich ground, and once or twice transplanted.—We sowed some seed on a fine rich spot, and when they came up they were too thick, and we took up and transplanted about half of them, and in the fall found that those that were not transplanted produced a heavy crop of stocks but not a particle of fruit, while those that were transplanted had a tolerable crop of fruit. A friend who has raised them for many years, told us if they had been again transplanted we should get more and better fruit from them. They are very hardy and not apt to suffer by being taken up and reset.

EARLY PEAS.

Last year our early peas were not fit to use so early as those of our neighbors by nearly two weeks, and at the same time we had nearly double the amount of vines that they did from the same kind of seed. The fact was our ground was too rich, which caused them to produce a large amount of vines and but few peas, and that few, late in the season. The same cause may operate against the early production of some other crops.

FARMERS CABINET

Is published monthly at 87 north Second street Philadelphia, at one dollar a year; by Prouty, Libby & Prouty, who have recently established an Agricultural Ware House and Seed Store. The Cabinet is usually filled with original, practical matter on the science of Agriculture, and may justly be ranked among the most useful Publications of its class, in our country.

The Proprietors offer to act as Agents for distant Agricultural Periodicals. We accept the offer and will reciprocate the favor.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL. On another page of our paper to-day will be found an advertisement of this val-

uable treatise on silk, notices of which we copy below from the Farmer & Gardener.

We copied some weeks since a notice from one of our cotemporaries, of the subscription on the part of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for fifteen hundred copies of our *Silk Manual*, for gratuitous distribution among the people of that time-honored commonwealth, and we subjoin the following with the more pleasure as it emanates from a source no less impartial than competent to judge. Praise from such a source disarms one of those false notions of delicacy which might be indulged in on ordinary occasions, and is at once the bond and licence for republication.

Roberts' Silk Manual. In the House of Representatives of this State, the Committee on Agriculture, recommended the purchase of fifteen hundred copies of Roberts' *Silk Manual*, for distribution among the people, which was agreed to. The Manual is the most complete of any with which we are acquainted. The author E. P. Roberts, of Baltimore, Editor of the *Farmer & Gardener*, is the untiring friend of agriculture. We are pleased to find his labors thus appreciated by our legislators, and the information which he has been at so much pains to collect, about to be so extensively diffused.—*Lancaster (Pa) Journal*.

We will merely add that in consequence of the unusually rapid demand for our *third edition* and the above order, we were compelled to put a *fourth* one to the press, which will be speedily ready for delivery, and it may not be inopportune to remark, that it will contain much *additional matter*, which we trust will increase its favorable consideration with the public.

LEGAL TAXES.

Mr Seavey:—I propose the following questions to be answered through the legal department of the Farmer.

1st. Suppose a merchant buy goods in Boston in April, and the goods have not reached the town where the merchant resides, until the tenth of May. Should the merchant be taxed for these goods or not?

2d. If a merchant in W. is selling goods on commission, to whom should the goods which he has on the first day of May be taxed?

C.

In reply to the first question of our correspondent, we can find no statute or decision that comes definitely to the point. The goods in this case differ widely from a ship at sea, or from goods that have once been in a town and are sent to a distant place for sale. They never have been in the town, and the assessors have no positive assurance on the first day of May, that they ever will be there. If from any casualty of fire or water they should be destroyed before reaching the town, they would most certainly not be taxable. It is therefore our opinion that such goods should not be taxed.

The course that is pursued in most of our large towns where there are several stores, is to appraise their stock of goods at about what they average in value through the year. This we think the most equitable course; then every trader pays in proportion to the advantages he receives from his business, and in proportion to other kinds of property to be taxed. Taking merely the amount of goods a man has in his store on the first day of May will operate in some cases very unequally among traders, and with other kinds of property in the town. We will name a case. A and B are traders in the same town, both doing about the same business, their stocks of course become very much reduced prior to getting their spring supply—suppose A's goods arrive at his store on the 30th day of April, and B's do not come until the 2d day of May. A has to pay a heavy tax and B a very light one. This is, however,

equalized in some towns, by charging B with money at interest, or income, sufficient to make his tax equal to A's.

We are aware that this is a question which admits of a difference of opinion; but the great effort of assessors should be to mete out equal justice to all. To make all species of property, professions, trades and employments bear a proportion of the public burthen equivalent to the income which such property, profession, trade and employment yields to the possessor, as near as can be done consistently with the requirements of the statute.

The second question, we believe, has been fully answered in the tax act of 1833, and by decision, that the goods are taxable to the owner in the town where his residence is fixed.

To Correspondents.—The other legal questions we have received will be answered in our next.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

For the bite of a Snake. Take the bark of yellow poplar and bruise it and make a poultice of it and apply it to the wound, bathing the arm or leg that is bitten with a strong decoction of the same and let the person afflicted drink half a pint every hour. This is a safe and easy remedy and will effect a cure in a short time.

Another. Charcoal made into a paste with hogs lard is a grand antidote for Snake bites. In bad cases it should be changed often. It will probably prove equally effectual for the sting of bees, and all other similar cases of poison.

For burns and scalds. Mix in a bottle three ounces of olive oil and four ounces of lime water. Apply the mixture to the part burned five or six times a day with a feather. Linseed oil is equally as good as olive oil.

Another. Spread clarified honey upon a linen rag, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will relieve the pain instantly, and heal the sore in a very short time.

Cuts. All that is necessary to be done for trifling cut, is to wash the blood out clean with cold water and bring the edges of the wound together as closely as possible, and apply some straps of adhesive plaster. Shoe-makers wax spread upon strips of rags will make very good ones. Bleeding may usually be stopped by pressure; but if not apply a cobweb or puff ball.

Ringworms. Yellow dock root steeped in vinegar until the decoction is as strong as you can make it and wash the ring-worm with it three or four times a day. This is said to be very efficacious for other humors.

Croup. This distressing disease may be relieved immediately by applying to the throat a mixture of equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and hartshorn. Shake them well together before using.

Sick Head Ache. It is said that three or four drops of nitric acid dissolved in cold water and drank is a sure remedy for sick head ache when it arises from a want of acid in the stomach. Whether it will be equally efficacious when the complaint arises from a superabundance of acid, we are not informed.

Hydrophobia. Friction with mercurial ointment is recommended as a remedy in this terrible disease. One case is said to have been cured 40 days after the bite, and when symptoms of the disease with slight spasms had become manifested.

Another. Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfulls of the chlorate of lime in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. The poison will be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied six hours after the person has been bitten.

For frost bitten feet. Take the fat of a dunghill fowl and rub the place or places affected with it, morning and evening over a warm fire; at the same time wrapping a piece of woollen cloth, well greased, with the same fat, round the frost bitten parts. In two or three days they will feel no pain, and in five or six will be quite cured. If the inner bark of elder, or the leaves of plantain be first simmered with the fat it will be the better.

Salt Rheum. A remedy for this disease may be found in a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and nitric acid (aqua fortis) apply a drop or two at a time to the part affected.

Another. Litharge and vinegar is a cure for this disease, and produces no disagreeable sensations.

Hoarseness. One drachm of the fresh-scraped root of horseradish infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for eight hours, and made into a syrup

with double its weight of sugar, is an improved recipe for removing hoarseness. A tea spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

Consumption. A gentleman was recently relieved from an obstinate cough of some years standing, which had for the last two months assumed rather an alarming appearance with strong symptoms of consumption by breathing for half an hour at a time, three times a day, the weak fumes of nitric acid.

Another. A strong tea of the dandelion drank frequently is said to be a *deobstruent*, a corrector of the bile, and very efficacious in liver complaints.

Rheumatism. A person was recently cured of a very severe rheumatic pains, by wearing a small cotton rope round the body at the pit of the stomach.

Felons. Strong lime and soft soap made into a plaster, is an effectual remedy for felons.

Stone. Take one gill of the expressed juice of horsemint, and one gill of red onion juice every morning and evening, will affect a cure in a very short time. A strong decoction of horsemint drank freely, will affect a cure in time.

Hysterical Fits. Dissolve 8 or 10 grains of tartaremetic in a cup of cold water, and give one fourth part of it every 15 minutes, till the spasms cease, or vomiting takes place.

Dysentery. Boiled milk thickened with flour, and taken in first stages of *Dysentery* is in all common cases an invaluable remedy. Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

Poisoning. Two tea spoon fulls of made mustard mixed in warm water is an immediate and effectual antidote for poisoning. It operates as an emetic.

For Strains and Bruises. Mix equal parts of beeves gall and vinegar—apply it often to the part injured, and dry it in by the fire.

Lockjaw. Take soft soap and mix pulverized chalk sufficient to make a paste as thick as good honey in winter, put it into a thin cloth or bag, and apply it to the wound. Moisten it occasionally with soap until the wound begins to discharge, and relief will speedily follow.

Itching feet may be relieved by rubbing them with a mixture of seven parts water and part muriatic acid, for a few nights before going to bed.

Sure cure for Tooth Ache. The well known lady bird *coccinella septem punctata* possesses a peculiar virtue against the tooth ache. I was induced (says Dr. Frederick Hirsch, dentist to several German courts) to collect some of those insects, and on repeated trials, found the remedy greatly to exceed my expectations, scarcely ever having to make a second application. My method of proceeding was as follows:—"I crushed the insect between my thumb and fore-finger, rubbing them until their points grew warm.—With the fore-finger and thumb, thus prepared, I rubbed the affected part of the gum and the aching tooth, and in every instance the application had the effect of removing the pain." The fore-finger for some days will retain the virtue without crushing a fresh insect.

Stings of Bees and Wasps. An application of common sweet oil is said to be very efficacious.

Another. Let the part stung be rubbed over with the sweet spirits of nitre a few times as soon as possible, which will relieve the anguish and allay the inflammation.

Another. Apply ley of wood ashes, potash or pearl-ash to the wound, which will neutralize the poison.

Another. Tobacco moistened with vinegar applied to the part will relieve the pain instantly.

Another. Over the spot where the sting entered press the pipe of a key for a few moments, and the swelling will disappear.

Another. Rub the part affected immediately with the tincture of opium.

Another. Salt and vinegar rubbed on freely will give relief.

Cough. Six ounces of licorice steeped in one quarter of a pint of wine vinegar until the licorice is dissolved; and then add two ounces of oil of almonds, and half an ounce of tincture of opium. Mix the whole well together and take two tea-spoon fulls when over the cough is troublesome.

Another. Mix equal quantities of sweet oil, honey and gin well together and take a table spoonfull three times a day.

Another. Lemon syrup taken at the rate of two tea spoon fulls whenever the cough is troublesome.

Cure for Diarrhoea. The following is said to be a certain cure for diarrhoea—viz: "Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown. Boil it down as is usually done, and eat it slowly and it will stop the most alarming diarrhoea in a few hours."

Sore Eyes. Take a piece of white vitriol the size of a large pea and dissolve it in a half ounce vial full of pure rain water, & wash the eyes with it three or four times a day. If it produces a very severe smarting, dilute it a little.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.
WITCH GRASS.

Messrs Editors:—Having seen in No. 13 Vol. 7 of the Maine Farmer, an inquiry respecting Witch Grass and the mode of extirpating it, if there is any. I had a piece of land that was infested with witch grass or wild Rye, as some farmers call it. I planted the ground with Ruta Bagas two years in succession, and to my surprise the troublesome grass disappeared in toto. Since planting my own ground I was in one of my neighbor's gardens and he told me when he first ploughed his garden it was literally covered with witch grass and he planted it with Ruta Bagas three years in succession, and when I saw it there was not a spire to be seen, except, between his hedge of currant bushes and fence where the ground had not been ploughed. If this is worth any thing to you, or Penobscot, or any body else you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours truly,
Pittsfield, May 4, 1839.

Original.
BUTMAN POTATOES.—COWS.

Messrs Editors:—I have a desire to say something upon Butman Potatoes. I observed in the Farmer No. 9 a paragraph headed, *Early Potatoes* and among others the Butman Potatoes as the finest of them all (to which I agree) this Potatoe I have cultivated for the last 8 years and I will venture to say, it is the greatest substitute for bread of any thing that can be produced in this country, if it is *cooked right*—Baking them in a Dutch oven is the best method.

I, at first, tried several experiments to raise them and failed. Three or four years since I used the following method; take a piece of green sward land that needs ploughing cover it thick with long manure from the yard, such as has a large share of straw mixed with it, turn it under with your plough, put a spoonful of Plaster in, and hoe them once, and you will get a crop that is from 1-2 to 3-4 as many as of the chenangoes or other Potatoes. They will be smooth and large. I have had them weigh 1-2 lb. I think I double my crop in this way.

One word about the cow, the most efficacious way to rid them of that difficulty spoken of by C. B. A., is, to take an old meal bag that is well filled with meal which sticks on the inside before being washed, and heat it hot, applying it just forward of the hips, keep it there until it grows cool, and then heat it again for 4 or 5 times. Any thick cloth that will hold heat will answer, and in 2 or 3 hours the job is finished, and sometimes in 1-2 an hour.

Windsor, 1839.

RAISING FOWLS.

When Henry the IV. at the beginning of his reign, declared if his life was preserved, that before the close of his reign, the poorest of his subjects should be able to put a pullet in his pot on Sundays; he probably imagined that he was promising them the ne plus ultra of good living and solid comfort. Now every American farmer may have, not only a pullet for Sundays, but, if he pleases, one for every other day of the week; and when it is remembered how much fowls contribute to the comfort or subsistence of a family, it can hardly fail of being considered surprising that so little attention is paid to rearing them.

Every body loves a well cooked fowl, or at least the dissentients are so few that they may be ranked among the no-bodies. Boiled, or stewed, or roasted, they are equally palatable and excellent; and when served up with sauce and vegetables, no matter how plainly, they constitute a dish that is never to be despised. And the eggs—though we have not yet attained to the mysteries of egg-cups and finger glasses,—there are few who do not properly estimate the value of a new laid egg. Then too, we must remember, that without fowls, all the 'feast days' would be returned non est, and the jollifications of thanksgiving and Christmas would remain a dead letter. The governor might issue his proclamation, but who would ever dream of its observance, unless it was associated with the crowning chicken pie; and in vain would the evergreens be gathered for the 'ancient holliday,' unless there was an implied assurance that the illumination would be wound up by the demolition of a barbecued gobbler. Even John Bull, fastidious as he is in all matters relating to the palate, envies us the possession of this bird; and cockney tourists have been compelled to admit, that American broiled shad, and American roast turkeys, are things not to be contemned.

Independent of these temptations to the palate of the farmer, there is a bona fide profit in the rearing of fowls. They require little care, except for a few of the first weeks, rarely do any damage to plants, and are most indefatigable gatherers of grasshoppers, bugs, slugs, worms, and all the multifarious tribes of insects that prey on the labors of the husbandman. A single hen and chickens, in a coop in a vegetable garden, by the destruction of bugs and the cutworm, or in a fruit garden by picking up the curculios on their first appearance from the earth before they have time to ascend the trees to puncture the fruit, will many times repay all the labor and feeding they will require.

Calling a few days since at the house of a thrifty, spirited young farmer, we observed abundance of fowls around his barns, and made some inquiries respecting them. He said he had about 100 chickens, from 40 to 50 turkeys, and 20 guinea hens. All the care they occasioned was feeding them once a day, which was done by a boy, and did not occupy of his time more than half an hour in a day. The expense was therefore a mere nothing, and the profits from the sales, beside what he would require in his family, would form a pretty item in the farming profits of the year. Every farmer may and should keep fowls; and he who devotes to them the little attention they require during the winter, will find himself abundantly repaid in the spring by the increased quantity and excellence of their product.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Hints to farmers.—Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming them; as this increases their nutritive qualities.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire-places, nor even use a fire-place when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew-rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed from the crib, but from the stalk.—*The Farmer's Cabinet.*

On the Preparation of Orchard Grass Seed for Sowing.—Orchard grass seed is always in the hull or chaff, and is very light, not weighing more than 12 or 14 lbs. per bushel, and if sown without being first wetted, it is very liable to fail though the seed be ever so good. It is recommended to spread it out on a flour, and with a watering pot to sprinkle it, and then mix it well with a rake, and then let it lay till the next day, when if necessary it may be again sprinkled with water, and mixed up well; and before sowing it, mix plaster of Paris with it to bring it to

a proper state for sowing. The water and plaster will increase the weight, and cause it to settle close to the ground and enable it to take root. This is one of our most valuable and profitable grasses, and every care ought to be taken in sowing it properly, for on this depends the success of the crop.—It is generally sown much too thin, two bushels to the acre is preferable to one by just one half. Remember that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

On Manures, and their application to the soil.

There is much difference of opinion among our farmers as to the best mode of applying their manures—and this arises in some degree from the difference in their soil, and the difference in seasons.

In wet seasons we lose but little by placing them near the surface and covering them with the harrow—in dry seasons we wish them buried deeper—but as we cannot possibly tell what the season will be, we must use our best skill and judgement.

A writer in a late paper commends the practice of placing manures on the surface in all cases. Another writer, last week, strenuously insisted on ploughing them in at least one foot deep! He says make one acre rich first, then take another until you go through the whole.

To us both these rules "smell" more of the study than of the stercoraceous pile. Believe not every tale. If one farmer happens to obtain a good crop from surface manuring in a wet season, we should not deduce from this a general rule.

We have sometimes thought that we could not lose much by ploughing in deep, under the grass sod, fresh or long manures, as we are persuaded that, generally, the valuable salts do not descend out of the reach of the plant. It is true there are instances in which liquids, in cow yards, descend so deep as to impregnate and injure the water in wells by their side—but all these are cases where the strong puddle has stood, occasionally for years—the whole subsoil has become porous, and the waters of the yard and the well naturally mingled together and become similar.

We once had a well in porous loam, within sixteen feet of the cow yard fence—the water stood in the yard more than half the year, but the well at first was not injured. In a few years, however, the water in the well was affected by the puddle. We removed the fence of the yard so as to keep the cattle four rods from it, and the water of the well again became good.

Now we are far from thinking this good proof that we lose by the descent of the salts where there is vegetable life to absorb or partake of them—or to be stimulated by them. If we fill a barrel half full of loam and turn on this gradually a pailful of liquid from the barn yard—the liquor leaking out at the bottom will be pure and limpid.

Were it not for this wise provision in nature, most of our wells would be worthless. The rain-water from the surface is usually well strained before it arrives at the bottom of the well. Now if you put eight or ten pails of water into the barrel of loam, the last pailful will not come out pure. It will resemble the water that spoiled our well.

Apply these experiments to our fields—we have on the average forty inches of rain or moisture, annually, from the clouds—say 20 during the season of vegetation. This falls on to a coating of manure, not exceeding half an inch thick, in any case!—and generally not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness—for you will find by calculation that twenty loads—or six hundred bushels of loam, sand, or manure, will not cover your acre one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

Then consider your ground is to be filled with living roots, seizing and absorbing every particle that is digestible, and what chance is

there for an escape, downwards, of these salts. If our cup was placed one foot below the surface of a field thus manured, its contents after a shower could not be affected by the manure of the field.

Still we have not proved that manure cannot be placed too deep in the soil. We are satisfied that it may be. Manures of all kinds must be well mingled with the soil. If we spread it green and plough it under a green-sward, it must lie there in some degree dormant during the summer. And we think we cannot keep manures a long time dormant without loss—There may not be much loss if it is fine and is well buried under a green-sward as late as the middle of May, for the growing roots and the green grass become immediately active manures, and these assist to hasten the decomposition of that which was spread on.

On heaps of manure placed under corn, or potato hills, there is nothing, but worms, to operate—unless, maybe, the crows should be kind enough to lend a hand—and of all practices this is the most difficult of advocacy. We cannot hope to enrich our grounds and prepare them for future crops, without spreading our manures through the field.—The labor is surely less—the crops are generally better, and the after crops are always larger.

On the whole, when we conveniently can, we should enlarge the quantity by adding loam, peat, muck, or any vegetable matter to the heap—let this be large enough to engender proper heat, and not lie in a mass after it becomes so hot as to burn a boy's foot. It should be overhauled until it becomes fine enough to be spread and mingled with the soil.

In light loams we run less risk by covering it deep. In heavy loams and in clay we run a greater risk, and there is less need of burying it deep.—*Boston Cultivator.*

PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums offered for the year 1839.

The several Standing Committees have attended to the duties assigned them; and recommended the following premiums which the Trustees now offer.

ON CROPS.

Best summer Wheat 1 acre,	4,00
2d " " "	3,00
3d " " "	2,00
4th " " "	1,00
Best winter " " "	4,00
2d " " "	3,00
3d " " "	2,00
Best Rye, " "	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best Oats, " "	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
3d " " "	1,00
Best Oats and Peas,	
1-2 peas, " "	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
3d " " "	1,00
Best Potatoes, " "	4,00
2d " " "	3,00
3d " " "	2,00
4th " " "	1,00
Best Corn on plough,	
1-2 acre, " "	4,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best corn on burnt land	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best Barley, " "	3,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best Ruta-baga 1-4 acre,	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best " " 1-8 acre,	1,50
2d " " "	1,00
Best Mangel Wurtzel, 1-8 acre,	1,00
Best Carrots, " "	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best Onions 1-32 acre,	2,00
2d " " "	1,00

Best Beans 1-4 acre,	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
3d " " "	1,00
Best Peas, " "	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best winter apples, 1 bushel	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
3d " " "	1,00
Best fall " " "	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best Plumbs	1,00
Best Pears	1,00
Best Flax 1-4 acre,	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best Beets, " "	1,00

ON STOCK.

Best Stud Horse,	6,00
" breeding Mare,	4,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best 3 years old Colt	3,00
" 2 " "	2,00
" 1 " "	1,00
Best Bull not more than	
3 1-2 years old,	3,00
2d " " "	4,00
Best 2 year old Bull	5,00
2d " " "	3,00
Best 1 " "	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best bull calf, 6 months old	2,00
2d " " "	1,50
Best working Oxen,	4,00
2d " " "	3,00
3d " " "	2,00
Best 3 years old Steers	3,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best 2 years old Steers	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best 1 " "	2,00
2d " " "	1,50
Best Cow,	4,00
2d " " "	2,50
Best 3 years old heifer	2,50
2d " " "	2,00
Best 2 years old heifer,	2,00
2d " " "	1,50
Best 1 year old heifer	1,50
2d " " "	1,00
Best heifer calf 6 m. old,	1,00
Best pair steer calves, 6 mos. old,	2,00
Best South Down Ram,	2,50
2d " " "	2,00
Best Boar not less than 4 nor more than	
18 mos. old " "	5,00
2d " " "	3,00
Best sow with her pigs,	5,00
2d " " "	3,00

ON MANUFACTURES, TOOLS, &c.	
Best sward ploughs,	2,00
2d " seed " "	1,00
Best Ox yokes, not less than three	1,00
Best drill machine,	50
" Roller	1,00
Best Harrow	1,00
" Rakes, one doz	1,50
" Pitchfork 1-2 doz	1,00
" horse rake	1,00
" hoes 1-2 doz	1,50
" highland shawl	1,00
2d " " "	75
" bed quilt	1,00
" counterpane	1,00
" linen diaper 6 yds	1,00
" carpeting 15 yds	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
" hearth rug	1,00
2d " " "	75
Best straw or grass bonnet	1,00
Best narrow axes, three or more	1,00
Best broad axe	1,00
" adze	1,00
" cartwheels	2,00
" cheese-press	1,00
" winnowing machine	1,00
" birch or maple table 3 1-2 feet	2,00
" birchen bureau	3,00

" saddle and bridle	2,00
" saddle and bridle without plate	2,00
" calfskin boots	1,00
" specimen calf skin 3 or more	1,00
" neats leather 3 sides	1,00
" drawing shave and set fram'g chisels	1,00
" butter 30 lbs made in June	4,00
2d " " "	3,00
3d " " "	2,00
Best made in other months	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best cheese 50 lbs	3,00
2d " " "	2,00
Best ladies' cape	75
" woollen yarn 1 lb	75
2d " " "	50
Best worsted " "	75
2d " " "	50
" worsted hose	75
2d " " "	50
Best woollen hose	75
2d " " "	50
" linen thread 1 lb	75
2d " " "	50
" sewing silk 1-2 lb	2,00
2d " " "	1,00
Best linen table cloth 6-1 wide	1,00
" lace veil	75
" fulled cloth 10 yds, 28 in. wide manu-	
factured by hand	2,00
2d " " "	2,00
" woollen flannel 30 in. wide manufactur-	
ed by hand	1,50
2d " " "	1,00

Regulations to be observed at the Exhibition will be published before the Fair, also the Sub-Committees, as far as made known to the Trustees.

JOHN CUTLER, } Trustees
LYSANDER CUTLER, } of the
ASA SHAW, } P. A. S.
Exeter, April 12th, 1839.

CULTURE OF PARSNEPS.

Mr Tucker: In looking over the 4th vol. Gen. Far. No. 4. I noticed directions for raising parsneps, which appears to have been copied from Memoirs of the Mass. Ag. Society. It is recommended to sow the seed soon after it is ripe in autumn that the plants may get strength to withstand the winter and come on early in the spring.

I do not know where that society obtained their information on the simple subject of raising this valuable root; perhaps from France or some of her adjoining islands—we are not informed where. But if there is a Yankee in New England that loves parsneps as well as I do, and has ever raised them in perfection, he must know at least, that it is unnecessary to sow the seed either early or late in autumn to insure a good crop. My experience, both in New England and in this State, has fully proved this.

I have more than once tried the experiment of sowing seed of the same year's growth, in autumn, and have had fine looking plants when the spring opened—but they have invariably run up to seed in the June following.

I should like to know if any of the readers of the Farmer have succeeded in such an experiment any better than I have. Perhaps I have always sowed the seed too early; but I cannot see that any advantage is to be gained by putting the seed in the ground in the autumn. It sowed early, the plants run up to seed in summer—if late, unless the soil is very light, and rendered soft by manure and previous culture, the spring rains and sun bake the earth and prevent the seed from growing, as readily as in ground newly made up, and nature's seed time observed in planting.

I have also found by experience that very early sowing in spring is not the best; though it produces generally the largest root—they are more sticky and tough, and not as pleasant

SUMMARY.

tasted as when sown later. My rule is always to sow my parsneps when I plant my corn, about the 8th or tenth of May, and in good deep rich soil, never fail of having an abundant crop.

For transplanting the parsnep the same writer gives directions equally well calculated to mislead and discourage the inexperienced cultivator. He admits the opening a furrow 6 or 8 inches deep, laying the plants in it regularly 8 or 12 inches apart, taking care not to let the roots be bent, and that the plants stand upright after the earth is closed about it—which should be done by a person following the planter with a hoe. Now if the writer had even practiced his own lesson, he must know that his directions not to bend the root, could not possibly, by his process, be complied with—that a root 5 or 6 inches long—a mere fibre, could not, in this way be made to stand upright after closing the earth around it with a hoe. Its first position by laying in the furrow must be a horizontal one, which the after process of covering could not remedy. He says drilling in parsneps is a bad method, as the ground thereby becomes so bound as not easily to admit the lateral roots to fix or work in the earth, and the plants must be small and never attain their proper size. I disapprove altogether the transplanting of parsneps or carrots, unless it be to fill up vacancies that occasionally happen in the field, because it occupies too much time and does not pay for the labor in a field crop—though the gardener may do it to some extent profitably. Whenever I have considered it expedient to transplant either of them, I have found the usual way of drilling them in, the most easy and expeditious, and the only one to obtain large, straight, and handsome roots. An ounce of practice is better than a pound of theory.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

BREAKING OXEN.

The mode of breaking oxen, described below, appears to be as effectual as it is novel.

SPRING HILL, Woodford County, Ky.

"The onlyest way to break oxen that I ever saw,"—so exclaimed a countryman the other day, on seeing the operation.—Get a strong post, eight feet long by two thick, plant it three and a half in the ground (well rammed;) round or level the upper end and leave a pin to it, or make a mortice and put a strong two inch pin, six or eight inches long in it. Then get a tough sapling twenty-five feet long; measure off at the small end the usual length of a yoke and bore the holes for your bows accordingly. Then bore three holes (or more if you choose) four eight and twelve feet from the other end, of the size of the pin in the top of the post, place it on top of the post giving the shortest lever first, draw your steers up, let them be young or old, gentle or wild, it makes no difference; yoke them to the end of the pole, but instead of tying their tails together, if you wish to avoid bob-tailed oxen, tie their loins together with a good rope, wrap up their head halters, clear the front and let them go;—round and round they go with a rush, drunk, drunker still they grow, until, groaning, down they drop. For a while they lie panting and looking wild; at length they leap up as if suddenly frightened, rush round again, grow drunk and drop down. Leave them—they will repeat the experiment until, reeling, they will stop or stand; in a few hours you may lead them around by their halters. Uncouple them from the pole or yoke them to your cart and drive them where you choose with safety.—Any gentleman will be entitled to the above patent for life, by paying five dollars to the nearest needy widow, taking her receipt for the same and filing it amongst his own papers. Wm. P. HART.

Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities; but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

St. Louis, Mo.—The official census of St. Louis has been completed, and the population of the city proper is found to be 16,207. What is remarkable even for the West, the male population of the city is to the female as nearly two to one or about 85 to 45. This city has grown up at a rapid pace. In 1830 we believe it contained about 6000 inhabitants, and notwithstanding the hard times of last season, there were erected about 600 buildings. For this season, as we are informed by letter, arrangements are made for the erection of 1000 buildings, and more would be built could material be obtained.

Dr. Jackson commenced his Geological Survey in Rhode Island on Monday last, beginning in the town of Cumberland.

Travellers look to your pockets.—A gentleman who was going to New York had his pockets picked of \$600 at the Providence railroad depot one day last week.

New York City, we are informed, is full of strangers and a good business is doing. Visitors to Gotham say that the City Hotels are crowded. We are glad to hear such good news.

Cucumbers, Asparagus and other *browse* seemed to be quite plenty in Boston last week.

The case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts versus Joseph Dana Adams, late Cashier of the late Fulton Bank, for fraudulent abduction of the funds of that Institution, was recently submitted to the Jury in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on the evidence without argument, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of *not Guilty*.

Look to your Safes.—The iron safe in the Pearl street House, was opened Monday night by means of false keys, and three packages of money, which had been deposited in it for security by some of the boarders, and about \$600 belonging to Mr Shepherd, keeper of the establishment, were abstracted. No clue to the robber has yet been found.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The following short sentence of advice, by William Penn should be kept in mind by all young persons who are thinking of committing matrimony:—"Never marry but for love, but see thou love what is lovely."

Spontaneous Combustion.—A fire was occasioned in Philadelphia, on Thursday, by the bursting of a bottle containing liquid blacking.

A Large Sheep.—We saw in the shop of Mr Safford, a few days since, one of the largest and fattest sheep, we suspect, that was ever brought into this market—it was such an one as would do credit to any market in the Union. It was raised by Mr Hammond Morean of Cape Elizabeth—was four years old—weighing 156 lbs.—had 20 lbs. of rough tallow, exclusive of kidneys, and the pelt was sold for \$3 50.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Mr Benjamin Wildes of Kennebunk, formerly of Kennebunk Port, was drowned on Saturday morning off Kennebunk Point. He was returning from Cape Porpoise alone, in a boat belonging to Joshua Herrick Esq. A young man that went round with him, would not return in the boat on account of Wildes carrying too much sail. He has left a wife and two children. Saco Democrat.

Loss of the Steamer McDonough.—The Steamer McDonough, which was recently purchased at this place of the Cumberland and Oxford Steam Navigation Company by a Mr Schultz of New York, with the intention of placing her on the mail route between Mobile and New Orleans, was lost on her passage to Mobile on Tuesday night last.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The Cleveland Herald says there is within nine miles of lake Erie, a lake, whose waters are elevated seven hundred and twenty feet above those of lake Erie, and on this elevated body of water a steamboat of one hundred tons burden plies. This is Chautauque, in Chautauque county N. Y.

Fatal Accident.—A man about 50 years of age, (name unknown,) was run over by a train of cars on the Lowell Road, on Thursday last, and killed. He is supposed to belong to Gilmanton, N. H.

STEAM DISASTER.—The two Wilmington (N. C.) mail boats, North Carolina, and C. Vanderbilt, came in contact on Saturday night the 4th inst. in sight of Georgetown lights, when the former was cut down to the water's edge on the larboard side, and the Vanderbilt had several of her bow timbers broken. No person suffered any injury other than the loss of their balance their passage and their patience.

The bills of the Washington County and St Croix bank, at Calais in this State, are again received at the Suffolk Bank Boston.

The Bangor Whig says, an ingenious mechanic of that city, is constructing a beautiful carriage to be propelled without horses, steam or magnetism, but solely by the weight of the passenger, applied by treadles.

By letters received in this city from Fort Fairfield, we learn that there are 6000 tons of timber now in the boom at that place, and that in consequence of the similarity of the marks upon it, it is impossible to distinguish that cut by the trespassers from that which was cut under permits, and it was the determination to retain all the timber in the boom till the arrival of the Land Agent at Fort Fairfield. It is rumored that the trespassers intend to attack our force and attempt to let the timber out of the boom.—Bangor Whig.

A young man by the name of Theodore Oliver, aged 20 years, in the employ of Mr Wm. Lawrence, Broad street Boston, came to his death on Thursday evening last, in a very sudden manner by his accidentally cutting the main artery of his right leg. He survived but a few moments.

Hook says that a village without a blacksmith's shop ought to be very moral, for it will never be troubled with vice or forgery.

Idleness of Fashionable Life.—Obliged to pay attention to every foolish thing uttered and to keep all the idle compliments paid, and constantly to keep my mind on the rack, that I may not fail to introduce in my turn my jest or my lie. And this is called idleness! It is the labor of a galley slave.

Appointments by the Governor and Council for the County of Aroostook.—Eleazer Packard, of Houlton, Sheriff; Collins Whitaker, Houlton, Clerk of Courts; Isaac W. Taber, Houlton, County Attorney; Samuel G. Tuck, Haynesville, Judge of Probate; Thos. P. Packard, Hodgdon, Register of Probate; Daniel Hammond of Amity, Hugh Alexander of Linnaeus, Miles Keaton of Monticello, County Commissioners.

The New York Legislature closed its session on Tuesday last. All the internal improvement bills, says the Commercial, have gone by the board.

Odd way to detect a thief.—A lady in the upper part of the city, a few days since, missed nearly four pounds of butter. On inquiring of her maid what had become of it she declared that the cat had ate the whole as she herself detected grimalkin in swallowing the last morsel. As puss was yet hardly out of her kittenhood, the lady could not believe that she had made way with so much butter; and ordered the maid to get the scales with which, weighing the cat, she found its weight short of two pounds. This circumstance confounded the girl, she immediately confessed the theft, and the lady forgave her, but discharged her from service. [N Y Despatch.]

Fire at Glenburn.—We understand that the house of Mr Charles B. Abbott, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, with all its contents.

It caught in the wood-house, probably from a spark, and though some of the family were in the kitchen, they did not discover it until too late to stop it. Every thing being dry, the progress of the flames was very rapid. The alarm was given to Mr Abbott and his workmen who were in the field. They hastened to the spot but came too late to save anything. Loss from \$1500 to 2000, Insurance very small.

Bangor Courier.

Those who are complaining of our cold country, and are boasting of the great advantages the West have over us in this particular, may read the following from the Philadelphia News;

"The early fruit on the Ohio river for 40 miles below Wheeling has been cut off by the frost.

Moderate Lynching.—Mr Morrian, who appeared as a witness against a person at Boston for violating the license law, had the gate of his house tarred and feathered.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday May 13.

At Market 175 Beef Cattle, 25 Pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 270 Sheep and 590 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained and sales readily made. We quote First quality, \$9 25 a \$9 50. Second quality, \$8 50 a 9 00 Third quality, \$7 50 a 8 00.

Working Oxen.—The following sales were noticed; \$75, \$80, \$92, \$103, \$110 and \$135.

Cows and Calves.—Dull, and sales limited considering the number at market. We quote the following: \$30, \$37 50, \$40, \$45, \$52 50, \$60, and \$62.

Sheep.—We notice the sale of one lot at \$5 50, and one lot of 170 at \$6 50.

Swine.—Selected lots to peddle 8 3-4 a 9 for sows, 9 3-4 a 10 for barrows. A lot of large hogs at 8, a lot 9 3-4 a 10 for barrows. A lot of large hogs at 8; a lot large and nearly all sows at 6 1-2. At retail 9 to 11.

A Large Ox.—An ox 7 years old, weighing 800 lbs. raised in South Berwick, York County, as exhibited in the Haverhill, Mass. market, on Tuesday last, where it is to be slaughtered.

A Snug Fortune.—The Messrs Prince of Flushing, have realized \$230,000 last year in mulberry trees—& if their agent in Europe had obeyed their instructions, they would have cleared \$500,000 after paying all expenses. We have this fact from the best authority, one of the firm. They have sold 800,000 trees in ten months. That's a business.—N. Y. Herald.

FOREIGN.

Twelve days later from England.—The intelligence by this arrival is of high interest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been still of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume; and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible but that they must be attended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around is sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and Russia have been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble—in France the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for years more strongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.

The House of Commons recommenced business on Monday, the 8th. In answer to a question, Lord Palmerston said that he had sent to Mr Fox, at Washington, the draft of a convention for the adjustment of the boundary question, by the appointment of a joint commission to define the boundary: and that when the answer of the U. S. government should be received the papers would be laid on the table.

Mr Stevenson has had a long interview with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign office.

There is no probability of any immediate change of the Ministry. The present advisers of her Majesty, have managed their cards so well that the opposition are compelled to fall back, on the assertion that they are not ready to take office.

The average price of wheat in England having fallen to 72s 6d the import duty has risen to 2s 6d per quarter, at which it will probably remain for a few weeks.

Crud Har.—The Lincoln Gazette, (an English paper) states that a young lady in that place having a pique against one of her acquaintances, a Miss Barry, procured a suit of men's clothes, and an introduction—and under pretence of love, induced Miss B. to receive her as a lover. She carried on this hoax successfully for nearly three months; the two lovers wandered round the banks by moonlight almost every fair evening and the time was actual set for their nuptials. At last, a mutual friend discovered the cheat by accident and acquainted Miss B. with the hoax—Whether a suit for breach of promise will be the result, we cannot say, but at last accounts the parties had not become reconciled.

From Spain.—By the latest dates from Spain we learn that in the camp and the cabinet of Don Carlos the greatest disorder and disunion appear to prevail; his best friends, the *fratiles*, *pudres* and *obispos*, begin to forsake him; and recently, Marotto, with eight battalions, put themselves under the command of one of the Queen's generals. Such facts seem to give some countenance to the confident assertion of the Queen's party, that the spring will witness a termination to the war. At the treachery of his clerical friends, Don Carlos is particularly exasperated—to shoot down a dozen of them at a time, is no unusual occurrence. Surely, such a state of affairs cannot last long.

Trouble in Paris.—The correspondent of the New York Stars says:—"This new cabinet is the ninth in France since 1830. Soult conditionally promises that if the affairs of the Chambers look well, he will form a ministry. I am of the opinion that things will end badly. The Parisians are ready for revolt—the army are on fire for employment. There may be a movement to make Louis resign, put by the Duke of Orleans and place the crown on the head of the Count of Paris, under a regency disposed to go to war "for the glory of la belle France!" It is far from unlikely that Louis Napoleon may again make an effort, and with more success than the Strasbourg one. In one word, things are in a bad way."

Shocking Depravity.—During the fortnight preceding the 16th instant, two murders of husbands by their wives occurred at Miltonville, Ohio. The first was committed by the young wife of an old man, who had been seduced from her allegiance by a paramour, and the other by a woman who revenged herself on her husband because when she attempted to run away from him, he caught her and tied her and carried her home. The first deed was done with arsenic, the other by a blow with an axe.

MARRIED.

In Madison, Washington Rowell, Esq. to Miss Mary Smith.

In Industry, Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Maine Conference, to Mary, daughter of John Gower, Esq.

In Augusta, Benj P Blair to Miss Elizabeth P Savage.

DEED.

In Hallowell, on Wednesday last, Chs. Vaughan, Esq., aged 87. (Obituary next week)

In Lewiston, Hon Ebenezer Herrick, late a member of Congress from this State.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment at Winthrop Village, and will carry on the business the same as formerly. He will have his machines put in good order, and have first rate workmen, and will have new and the most improved machinery for Dressing Cloth.

Terms, for carding 4 cts. per lb. cash, and 2 cents per lb. for oiling—one cent per lb. will be added if charged. For dressing cloth, 17 cents per yard, cash, or 20 cents charge, for common colors.

If any work leaves the mill unfaithfully done, the owner shall have pay for all damage.

Wool will be taken in payment for work.

JAMES H. MERRILL.

Winthrop, May, 1839.

6w17

F. SCAMMON, Druggist,

Hallowell,

HAS just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Druggists' Glass ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, May, 1839.

6w17

Roberts' Silk Manual.

THE Fourth edition of this popular work is now in a course of publication by the subscribers, and will be issued from the press about the 1st of May, printed with new type on a good paper. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings and Twists; the plan of constructing cocoeneries, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st of January, and the present edition has been put to press to supply a large order (1500 copies) from the legislature of Pennsylvania for gratuitous distribution in that Commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it has received the commendations of the committee on Agriculture in the House of Reps. of the Congress of the U. S.—A large edition is now publishing, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A large discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cents per single copy. Address

E. P. ROBERTS & S. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Who are also publishers of the "Farmer & Gardener," a weekly journal devoted to Agriculture, &c. &c. the 6th vol. of which commences in May—\$2.50 per ann. Baltimore, Md. April 23, 1839.

6w17

At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1839, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of JOEL WHITE, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented by AMELIA WHITE, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Monmouth in said county, on the second Monday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

3w17

A true copy. Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

E BEN FULLER has just received a great variety of fresh Garden Seeds.

Augusta, April 9, 1839.

Winthrop Messenger



WILL stand the ensuing season for the use of mares at Hallowell Cross Roads.

This elegant horse is a son of the Old Messenger, so long and so favorably known in this County as the sire of the best stock ever raised in it. He is out of the well known Blake mare, long known as one of the best mares in the County, and he combines as many of the good points and qualities of both parents as can be desired. His color is a bright bay with black mane, tail and legs. He is remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong. He took the premium offered by the Kennebec County Ag. Society for the best stud Horse in 1837. The subscriber confidently recommends him to the attention of Farmers as a first rate sire.

ALDEN SAMPSON.

Hallowell Cross Roads, 4th mo. 10, 1839. 10tf

Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives. Said Farm is situated in Wayne, on Beech Hill, so called, about a mile west of the village, and most beautifully situated on the main County road leading from Wayne to Livermore. This farm contains 70 acres of first rate land, mostly fenced with heavy stone wall, well wooded and watered, and good fruit in abundance. The buildings are large and very convenient, and in good repair. I will sell with the farm the stock, farming utensils and crops that may then be growing upon it; or I will exchange it for a small farm near some market place. Conditions made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB NELSON.

Wayne, April 2, 1839.

6w9

Fresh Garden Seeds,

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Feb. 5, 1839.

11tf

Winthrop High School for both sexes.

THE Spring term in this Seminary, will commence on the 22d instant.

The course of instruction, both English & classical is similar to that of the first schools of a kindred character in New England.

TERMS, from \$4 to \$5 for twelve weeks according to the branches pursued. 50 cents additional charge is made for incidentals and use of books.

Board can be obtained in respectable families in the village or vicinity for from \$1.50 to \$2 the week.

Six scholars can be accommodated in the family of the Principal for \$2 each, including, washing, lights, &c.

Having been employed for the last twenty years in teaching, mostly in Newburyport and Boston, Mass., the subscriber indulges a strong confidence, that those parents or guardians, who may place their children under his instruction will not be disappointed in any reasonable expectation of improvement.

ALFRED W. PIKE, Principal.

Winthrop, April 12, 1839.

THORNBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

A good assortment of JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at this Office.

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Seed Corn.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do do., Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Letter Paper of various colors for sale at The Farmer Office.

Follow your business closely, and it will lead you to honor and wealth.

POETRY.

The following lines are inexpressively tender. They are addressed by a young wife to a desponding husband.

WEDDED LOVE.

Come, rouse thee, dearest:—'tis not well
To let the spirit brood
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood;
As brooks, and torrents, rivers, all,
Increase the gulf in which they fall,
Such thoughts by gathering up the rills
Of lesser grief, spread real ills;
And with their gloomy shades conceal
The landmarks hope would still reveal.

Come, rouse thee now!—I know thy mind,
And would its strength awaken;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind—
Strange thou shouldst be thus shaken!
But rouse afresh each energy,
And be what heaven intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this wearying weight,
And prove thy spirit firmly great.
I would not see thee bend below
The angry storms of earthly woe.

Full well I know the generous soul
Which warms thee into life;
Each spring which can its powers control,
Familiar to thy wife;
For deem'st thou she could stoop to bind
Her fate unto a common mind?
The eagle-like ambition nursed
From childhood in her heart had first
Consumed with its promethean flame
The shrine that sunk her so to shame.

Then rouse thee, dearest! from the dream
That fetters now thy powers;
Shake off this gloom—Hope sheds a beam
To gild each cloud which lowers;
And though at present seems so far
The wished-for goal, the guiding stars,
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its bonds be won;
That quenchless ray, thou'lt ever prove;
Is fond undying, wedded love!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Once, in travelling, I observed an old building, which appeared to be falling into ruins. No smoke issued from the broken chimney. No foot passed its grassworn threshold. The casements were gone, and through their vacant places, the wind whistled, and the rain fell.

I asked 'What is this building, which is thus suffered to decay?' They answered, 'a School house. But a part of its materials have been used to build a better one, in a more convenient spot for the village children.'

So I passed there, a little time, to meditate. And I said to myself,—what a variety of scenes may have passed within these tottering walls. Where are the teachers, who in years gone by sat in the chair of State, and ruled and gave instruction?

In yonder corner, perhaps, was a low bench, for the little ones conning their alphabet. Those little ones have grown up, grown grey and died. The babes whom they have rocked in the cradle, have shown the same tenderness to their own babes. 'One generation passeth and another cometh.'

Beneath these windows that trim old sycamore looked in with all its show of green leaves, waving and gossiping in the breeze of summer,—I imagine a row of young girls, with their sunny locks knitting, sewing, or listening with serious faces, while the mistress taught them what it was necessary for them to know, when they became women.

The snows of winter seem to spread around. The frozen pond, in the rear of the school house, is covered with boys. The clock strikes nine. They hasten to their school. The narrow entry rings with the jingle of their skates, as they throw them down. One or two, who love to play better than study, approach with more lingering steps.

Methinks, I see their ruddy faces as they take

their seats. The master raises a stern eye at their clamor or stifled laughter, and commands them to write their copies, and attend to their sums. But the treatise of Arithmetic is thumbed—and the Grammar lessons turned into dog's ears, by those whose roving thoughts are among their winter sports.

Then there was the long sigh of indolence and the tears of such as were punished. And there was impatience there, and ambition, and kindlings of intellect, and the delights of knowledge. The master endeavors to rule each for their good as the wise magistrate restrains the people by law.

I fancy that I behold that teacher walking homeward, weary and thoughtful, when the day was done. He felt sadness for those who did not improve, and over those who did, he rejoiced with a peculiar love.

Perhaps he repeated mournfully the words of the prophet. "I have labored in vain; I have spent my strength for naught." And a voice from heaven, answering in his heart—"Yet surely thy judgment is with the Lord—and thy work with thy God!"

Oldschool house! Couldst thou speak, I doubt not thou wouldst tell me, that eminent men have been nurtured in thee; ingenious mechanics on whom the comfort of the community depends athletic farmers, laying the forest low, and forcing earth to yield her increase, physicians, who the sufferer blesses; eloquent lawyers; wise statesmen; holy priests who interpret the word of the Almighty.

I wish that the school houses in our country were more commodious and tasteful in their construction, more spacious and airy—surrounded with trees, or beautiful with shrubbery.

There was once a benevolent man, went to the continent of New Holland. He found multitudes of children grown up, neglected and ignorant. He wished much to have them taught. But there was no school house.

So he collected them under a spreading tree, whose branches could shelter, at least one hundred from the heat of the sun. He hung cards with painted lessons among the boughs. And there he taught the poor colonists to read, and to spell, and to sing.

There are very beautiful birds in that country. Many of them had nests in a large tree. So they were flying about and tending their young, while the children were learning below;—and the chirping of the new fledged birds,—and the warbling of their parents—and the busy voices of the children, learning to be good—made sweet music in the heart of that benevolent man.

Did they not ascend, and mingle with the praises of angels, around the Throne.

Agriculture is the most ancient, the most honorable and the most useful of arts; by it the whole human race are fed and clothed; and it is supposed that at least three fourths of the inhabitants of the earth are directly or indirectly engaged in it.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Clogs to Agriculture. The greatest clogs to improvements in agriculture are indolence, ignorance, and self conceit; wherever their influence extend, they paralyze the very earth, and produce sterility.

The Helped are Helpless. There are many people in the world, whom it would be in vain to assist; for the more aid they receive from others, the less they exert themselves: verifying the saying, that those who are helped much, are generally most helpless.

Prouty & Mears' Ploughs.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of these Ploughs, would inform the public that he has received an assortment embracing all sizes from No. 2 to No. 6, and their Side Hill plough, which he is authorized and will sell at the Boston prices. Any person wishing to purchase is requested to call and examine them.

He will forward orders for any particular article in this line, which will be furnished at short notice.

ISAAC BOWLES, Agent.

Winthrop, April 13, 1839.

Fairbanks' Cast Iron Ploughs.

THESE well known and highly approved Ploughs are manufactured by the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co. and kept for sale in most of the towns in Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin, Piscataquis, Somerset and Penobscot Counties. They have been thoroughly tested upon the hardest soils, and the fact is fully admitted, that for strength and durability they are unrivalled, while the model for good work is at least equal to any others. The manufacturers regard their establishment as permanent, and their untiring efforts will be to make a good article—an article deserving the confidence and patronage of the community. Their establishment is centrally situated, and purchasers will always be supplied with shares or points when needed. This is a consideration often overlooked, and the farmer who has purchased a plough from abroad, not unfrequently has lost the use of it when not half worn, from the failure of the vender to procure extra points. These Ploughs are warranted, and are confidently recommended to the farmers who know how to appreciate a good article and who are willing to encourage home manufactures.

PRESBURY WEST, Jr., Agent

Waterville Iron Man. Co.

Waterville, April, 1838.

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of JOSEPH A. METCALF Guardian of GEORGE W. THOMAS, of Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, non compos, respectfully shews that said George W. is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows:

One undivided fourth part of the late homestead of Hushai Thomas, late of said Winthrop, deceased; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said George W., and that it will be for the interest of said George W., that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted. JOS. A. METCALF.

County of Kennebec, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

ATTEST: Geo Robinson Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon

Attest: George Robinson Register.

Ploughs.

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLOUGHS of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLOUGH CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

Seed Sowers for Sale.

MACHINES for sowing seeds in gardens and fields, such as Ruta Baga, Onion, Beet &c. &c. can be had at the Maine Farmer Office. They are constructed in a neat and durable manner, by the inventor A. Holmes, Kingston, Ms. PRICE \$6 50.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell. Feb. 5, 1839.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2,00 a year. \$2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1,00 for three insertions. \$1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.